PETITIONS AGAINST THE WILSON BILL PRESENTED IN THE SENATE.

Senator Pettigrew Calls for an Official Statement of the Stock of Wheat on Hand-Senator Gray of Belaware Befonds the President's Hawaiian Policy-The Urgency Belleteney Bill Passed in the House,

Warrington, Feb. 12.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Cullem Rep., III.) presented a large numter of petitions against the placing of wool on list. He said that they were signed wool growers, owning 0.000,000 e one-seventh of all the sheep of the Among the petitioners, he was the Navajo Indian tribe, owning an sheep, from which these Indians stantially getting a living and beindependent citizens. He expressed he hape that the Finance Committee would he matter due attention.

Patitions from West Virginia against putting and lumber on the free list were preented by Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.L. krell Item., Mo.) presented a memorial of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, dethat the present stagnation in bustes is due to the uncertainty regarding acon the Tariff bill, and praying that the question may be settled as speedily as pos-He expressed his satisfaction at finding the Exchange had recognized the egregious blunder which it had made in atang all of the distress last summer to the

Sherman silver purchasing act.

Machillager (Rep., N. H.) introduced a subthe Wilson Tariff bill, and had it reed to the Finance Committee. The substiis declares that, in view of the widespread nutral depression, it is the sense of the na's that it is unwise to attempt any change aws. w (Rep., S. I), offered the follow-n, which was agreed to: on, which was agreed to:
where of leading consurreis newspapers
when the footness free Cores, and
persistently depute the reports of the
epartment residing to the yearly wheat
may and its estimate of the absonate of
in the country at different periods usoreasing these quantities beyond those
experisant estimates of said depart-

ich printed statements, from unauthorized

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), in pursuance of notice nerotofore given, addressed the Senate on the resolutions reported from the Senate on the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring it unwise and inspection at this time to consider further the question of anexation of the Hawaiian territory. He said that the resolution presented a question of international morality. The President needed no vindication for having withdrawn the treaty of annexation, and he far. Gray) would not attempt any. The facts as stated in the President's measage fully vindicated him in the course he had pursued; and indeed, he (Mr. Gray) had not beard the President's conduct in that respect seriously impugned or attacked. The question remained whether the President was right in not resubmitting the treaty; and it was for the Senate to decide that question on the pending resolution. A treaty of annexation with a Government formed as the Provisional Government of Hawaii had been rould be, Mr. Gray declared, inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the United States, and would be in volation of the plainest obligations of international morality as well as of the settled practice and traditions of the ions of international morality as well as of settled practice and traditions of the In a settled States Government.

After occupying the floor for a little more than three hours. Mr. Gray yielded for a motion to go into executive session, on condition that he should have the opportunity of concluding the mis speech to-morrow. He is to be follow by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) and Mr. White sem Call.

White a em., (al.).

The President's message transmitting further despatches from Minister Willis and a correct version of the interview of Nov. 14, 1933, between Secretary Gresham and Mr. Thurston, representing the Provisional Government at Washington' was laid before the nment at Washington," was laid before the fter the executive session Mr. Brice Dem ..

O. presented the usual resolutions of regret at the news of the death of Representative Houk of Ohio. The resolutions were adopted; and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives,

In the House, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) had read a proposed amendment to the pending Seigniorage bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined, under the act of July 14, 1800, silver bullion to the amount of \$55.156,681, and to issue certificates thereon to be used in the payment of current expenses. The Secretary is also authorized to issue cer-tilicates in excess of this amount, but not to exceed the seigniorage.
S. S. Turner, member-elect from the Seventh Virginia district to succeed Mr. O'Ferrall, pre-

nted his credentials and took the oath of ofsented his credentials and took the oath of office.

Various bills favorably reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia were taken
up, considered, and passed. Then, en motion
of Mr. Breckinridge Dem., Kyl, the House
weat into Committee of the Whole on the regency Bedisincy bill. The appropriations provided by the bill are \$50,000 to carry out the
provisions of the Chiness exclusion act, \$11,1608 to repair the old Ford's Theatre, \$200,000
for fees of witnesses in United States courts,
\$25,000 for pay of minor court officers, \$50,1609 for janitors, watchmen, stenographers, &c.,
for courts, and \$2,000 for the rent of offices to
be used by the Fish Commission in Washington. The total amount carried by the bill
is \$135,000, An amendment was added authorring the Secretary of the Navy to use \$50,000
of a sum previously appropriated for improvements in the navy to complete necessary
changes in the vessels Castine and Machias,
The officers. in the navy to complete necessaries in the vessels Castine and Machias

The resolutions setting apart to-day for culogies upon the late Senator Stanford of California were taken up, and the following gentlemen made brief addresses: Messra Tracey Dem. N. J. Hilborn (Rep., Cal., Sible) Dem. Pa. Liair (Rep. N. H.) Wheeler Dem. Al., Newlands Silverite Nev. Pickler (Rep. S. D.) Smith (Rep. III.) Wheel Rep., Cal., Loud (Rep., Cal., and Bowers (Rep., Cal.)

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The New Minister to Stam and the New Cousul-General to Shaughai,

Washington, Feb. 12 .- John Barrett of Portland, On. 5who was nominated to-day as Minister Eestdent and Consul-General of the United States to Siam, is the youngest man appointed by this Administration to an important foreign post. Mr. Barrett is a native of Grafton, Vt., and a son of the Hon. Charles Bartett. He is a graduate of Worcoster Academy and of Dartmouth College, Mr. Harrett has been th organizer and officer of leading Democratic ciute a member of county and State Demotratic conventions, and was an alternate deleests to the National Democratic Conventhe atchicage. He had the endorsement of the lead or men of his party for any position that might be awarded to the foreign service for regen, and was also endorsed by many stators and Congressmen in the East.

Thomas It. Jernigan, who was to-day apfiled Consul-General to Shanghat, was Conat coaks. Japan, under Cleveland's first illustration, and the records of the State set known in the foreign service. He is a good tarier, the was unanimously endorsed by the leaf, aris of was unanimously endorsed by the leaf, aris of worth Carolina. He was born in Hestland manney. A. C. in 1847, and educated at he interesty of Virginia. He was elected that interesty of Virginia. He was elected to the regional rest at the age of 21, but, some daths a nut he election by popular vote arising briefly and in a went the certificate legally leadered him. He was afterward blate sensitive triancock county. A. C.

Chief Johnson of the Bureau of Engraving I linking stated to-day that he expects to have some of the new bonds ready to be dedesign of the Treasury Department by Wed-essian of Thursbar. They will then have to the wall of the total suned. They will hardly be looky for delivery to the original purchasers

h the Senate to-day Mr. Paimer (Dem., Ill.) ed a bill which has for its purpose the shortening of the terms of paients in certain two or more before that inventors may obtain two princes parents, upon unusual proceed-ince whether the invention to capable of di-table use harically or on physical lines or the secretions differ merely in the form or scope

of claims presented; provided that all such patents shall be issued on the same day, or, if not so listned, each of the later ones shall be issued only for the unexpired portion of the term of the first one granted, so as to cause them all to expire together. Purchasers under any such patents shall not be required to pay royalty under the others or any of them. The issuance of two or more patents to the same inventor containing the same claims is prohibited.

The President to-day resumed the regular afternoon receptions to the public which he discontinued several months ago on account of the pressure of official business. Prior to of the pressure of official business. Frior to their suspension the receptions were held three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—but he has not yet decided whether he will have sufficient time to give more than one day each week to them. It is probable that the regular order will be resumed, and three receptions held as before. The receptions are very informal affairs, and rarely last more than half an hour. Their resumption makes it evident that the great pressure of business on Mr. Cleveland has been lightened.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 85, of which 40 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following:

New Jersey-Riwood Rockbill, Ellisburgh, Camden County, vice S. B. Haney, resigned. New Jersey-Riwood Rockhill, Ellisburgh, Camdon county, vice S. H. Haney, resigned Muss L. C. Githens, Gibbshorto, Camden crunty, vice C. W. Githens, dead.

New York-H. C. Lycaer, Argustile, Scholarie county vice D. C. Sweetmann removed; L. Marguet, Cream Street, Dutchess rounty, vice L. H. Marguet, Cream Street, Butchess rounty, vice L. H. Marguet, Cream Street, C. Silter, Haicottaville, prejaware county, vice J. R. Street, Street, C. S. Hander, Marguet, Cream Street, Street, Haicottaville, prejaware county, vice J. R. Peeler, removed, Lincius and Alken, New Haitmore station, Greene county, Vice J. R. Hosting, removed Thomas Adams, Food Marguet, Marguet, Cambridge, Prejaware county, vice J. W. Hooth, Sidney Gratte, Delaware county, vice J. Wattes, removed, L. R. Gre, South Kortright, Delaware county, vice M. R. Bredt, removed B. D. Barrett, Stormville, Dutchess county, vice C. H. Hotton, removed

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: John Barrett of Oregon, Minister Resident and Con-

sul-General of the United States to Siam.

Themas ft. Jernigan of North Carolina, Consul Gen eras at Fuanghas, China. Consuls - Adulph Billhardt of Ohie, at Mescow, Rasets. Arthur De Cima of California, at Mazatian; John Mairolm Johnstone of South Carolina, at Fernambuco, Brasis, Daniel C. Kenn-dy of Missouri, at Maira, Ireia

win it. Woolley, Jodge of Frobate, county of was-ten, Itan; nited states Attorneys—Lytton Taylor of Tennes-diatrict of Alsaka, Whijiam H. Copten, eastern rice of Missouri, Freshot it. Lesie, district of Mon-a, Oliver, Branch, district of New Hampshire, and Oliver, Branch, district of Maine, J. Adam John H. Henovan, district of Maine, J. Adam J. district of Minnesons, John M. Hudgel, eastern friet of Virginia, usorge W. Fratt, eastern district Stephalm Wisconsin
Wiscon

Collectors of Customa-J. H. P. Wise, district of Teche, La.: Joseph W. Ciapp, district of Nantucett, Mass.: William R. Kenan, district of Wilminston, N. C.; John S. Cocke, Scuttern district of Oregon, Toomas W. Rebinson, district of Assandera, V. Rebinson, district of Assandera, V. Passed Assantant Faymaster John R. Marsin, to be Fassed Assistant Faymaster John R. Marsin, to be Fassed Assistant Faymaster First Lieut, William P. Hiddle, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut, Wendell C. Neville, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

To-day the original copy of the Declaration exhibition in the State Department Library. made into a roll, and placed in a tin box for fliing with the archives of the Government. The rapid fading of the text of the Declaration, and the deterioration of the par-hment on which it is engrossal from exposure to the light and on account of age, rendered it impracticable for the detartment to allow it to be exhibited or handled longer. In lieu of the original document, a fac-simile will be placed on exhibition. Some years ago it was noticed that the link on the original parchment was fading, and it has been gradually growing fainter. Recently chemists were called on to examine it and they gave the opinion that the full strength of the ink could be brought out again by coating it with a chemical solution. But this experiment was not tried, owing to the fear that the precious paper might be injured in some way, and also because no alteration or anything whatever could be done to it without the authority of an Act of Congress. It requires an Act of Congress to bring the Declaration from Philadelphia to Washington. rapid fading of the text of the Declaration, and

A "shake-up," the first of many yet to come coursed among the clerks of the Register's Office, Treasury Department, to-day, Fourteen clerks were transferred from that office temporarily to the Sixth Auditor's Office the card system in vogue in the Register's Office card system in vogue in the hegister's Office having been abolished. The work of reorganizing the Register's Office is now in progress. Reforms will follow in other offices, and a plan mapped out by Secretary Carlisie contemplates the saving of from \$550,000 to \$400,000 a year in the Treasury Department when all the bureaus and divisions are trimmed down to a bed-rock basis, and what is regarded as "dead timber" has been eliminated from the Treasury roll.

Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted to the House to-day his report recommending the passage of the bill providing for consular inspection of immigrants. The object and purpose of the bill, the report says, is to prevent the criminals and panners of Europe from being admitted into this country as immigrants.

The Senate has confirmed the following United States Marshal-Charles R. Fratt, Western District of Michigan ict of Michigan. Red States Attorneys—Alfred P. Lyon, Fastern ict of Michigan; John Power, Western Dairrot of coige D. Bryan, Collector of Customs at Charleston, E. C. Fustmaaters—N. R. Stevens, Winsted, Conn. James Murghy, Hyantis, Mass.; W. C. Cuseck, Newburymert, Mass.; L. Wend, West Gardner, Mass.; L. T. Fietcher, Juper Lake, S. N., Ji Warden, Futavinia, S. V. K. Armatrong Cuba, N. Y. Meiville Grigg, Worces, S. V. J. A. Manbach, Hoos, N. V. L. St. Lent, Brewster, N. Y. F. K. Avery, Phoenix, S. V. C. L. Lawis, Naples, S. V.; J. B. Minenour, Beividere, N. J.; J. M. Furdy, Doylestowu, Fa.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Cel.) offered in the House to-day a bill providing for woman suffrage. The bill differs somewhat from others presented on the same subject heretofore, as it does not propose to amend the Constitution, but simply gives women over the age of 21 the right to register and vote at all elections for members of the liouse of Representatives, and provides that the right shall not be desiled or abridged by the United States or any State. A preamble to the resolution says that the right to choose members of the House of Representatives is vested by the Constitution in the people of the several States without distinction of sex, but for want of proper legislation heretofore one-half have been restricted from voting. The bill is for the purpose of correcting this error and to give full effect to the Constitution. Some dark ago Mr. Bell (Fop. Col.) offered a resolution amending the Constitution so as to give woman suffrage. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee and reported adversely. The resolution of Mr. Fence does not amend the Constitution, and was sent to the Committee on the Election of Fresident, Vice-President, and Members of Congress. does not propose to amend the Constitution

dicary tommittee and rejorted adversely. The resolution of Mr. Ience does not amend the Constitution, and was sent to the Committee on the Election of Freedom, Vice-President, and Members of Congress.

C. L. Rikor of Chicago was to-day heard by Justice liradicy in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia on his petition asking that a writ of mandamus be issued compelling the Scutchtion of bonds. Justice Brailey and that after a caseful perhal of the petitor, and that after a caseful perhal of the petitory and that after a caseful perhal of the petitory and that after a caseful perhal of the petitory and that after a caseful perhal of the petitory and that after a caseful perhal of the petitory of the Freasury field not see fit to aliot the petitioner come portion of the Scutchtary of the Treasury reserved the right to reject any bids, and Justice Bradley, and he did not have the authority to interict by issuing the writ of mandamus, but if the settitionary has to aliot the petitional behavior to reject any bids, and Justice Bradley, and he did not have the authority to interict by issuing the writ of mandamus, but if the settitionary has a meaning the service of the Treasury reserved the right to reject any bids, and Justice Bradley, and he did not have the authority to interict by issuing the writ of mandamus, but if the settitionary has a meaning the service of the Treasury reserved the right to reject any bids, and Justice Bradley, and he did not have the authority to interic by issuing the writ of mandamus, but if the settitionary has a meaning the service of t

ARMENIANS INDIGNANT.

THOSE WHO ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS They Protest Against the Indignities Whiel

the United States Government It New Permitting Tarkey to Heap Upon Them. There is great indignation among Armenians in this country over what they consider the laxity of the United States Government in affording protection to naturalized American citirens of Armenian descent. His foar of the Turkish Government follows the Armenian to this country, and remains with him even after he has been here many years. When it comes to an expression of opinion he is diffident about having his name appear, because if he were to go back to Turkey he would be thrown into prison if it were known that he had said anything against the Turkish Government, and even if he had no fear for himself he must be careful, out of consideration for the members of his family who live in Turkey. As things are now, if an Armenian, even though a naturalized citizen of this country, were to return to Turkey on business or pleasure he would probably be thrown into prison. Were he lucky enough to be able to communicate with influential friends or with the American Consul, he might be heard within twenty-four hours. Then if he agreed to remain in Turkey and renounce allegiance to the United States uld probably be allowed to exist in peace. If he be unable to comply with all these condilions he may have to remain in prison for ten days or more. If he declined to live in Turkey and renounce allegiance to the United States he would be railroaded out of the country. This is the condition of things that makes the Armenian, who has become an American citizen, indignant. President H. S. Tavshan; ian of the Armenian Union of America.

who is a wholesale dealer in Oriental rugs at "Of course I understand that no Government can tolerate a person within its borders who comes with an idea of stirring up sedition, but why should interference be tolerated in the case of a man who goes to Turkey peaceably either on business or to see his friends? Why shouldn't the American Government protect a naturalized Armenian as well as a naturalized citizen of Irish. English, German, or French extraction. I paid in duties to this Government last year nearly \$200,000. Am I not entitled to protection? There are, perhaps 10,000 Armenians in America. Most of them dealin Criental goods. Many of them have to visit Turkey or Persia every year. It has been my custom to go to Turkey once ayear. I transact my business, see my friends, all in a peaceable war, and after a stay of about two months come home. Am I to be prohibited from doing this in the future? Won't this Government protect me, one of its citizens, if I desire to revisit my native land? I am surprised that President Cleveland has taken such a stand in ated in the case of a man who goes to Turkey regard to my countrymen."
Another dealer in Oriental goods, also an Armenian, said:
"The Government might as well tell Armenians who are in the Oriental business that they must go out of the business altegether as to tell them that they are not to receive protection if they go abroad. American dealers in the same line will have no difficulty in send-

the same line will have no difficulty in send-ing their agents to Turkey, and you can see the immense advantage they will have over us. Mr. Blaine stood by the Armenians. The Porte feared him. But since the appointment of Mr. Terrell, the present Turkish Minister, we seem to have no rights that the Sultan is bound to respect. The people of this country don't understand the Turkish Government. It is but little better than bartarie, and must be threatened rather than conciliated. The Ports looks upon an attempt to conciliate as a

the threatened rather than conciliated. The Ports looks upon an attempt to conciliate as a sign of weakness."

Two or three months ago an Armenian, who was a naturalized American citizen and lived in this city, returned to his native country to be married. He was thrown into prison in Salonien. He contrived to send a letter to Dr. N. M. Borajian, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association, who communicated with the authorities at Washington. Dr. Borajian received a reply from Secretary Gresham stating that he could do nothing, as it was the policy of the President not to interfere in such cases. The Armenian finally managed to get out of Turkey, but he had to come back to this country without his bride. Then his friends here thought it time to act. Fresident John S. Dionian of the Phil-Armenic Association and Secretary Boyajian interested some of their Donian of the Phil-Armenic Association and Secretary Boyaian interested some of their American friends, and a petition was gotten up in behalf of their countryman. Already 10,000 signatures of Americans have been ob-tained, and when the number reaches 25,000 or 30,000 the document will be sent to Presi-dent Cleveland.

Tresident Dionian says that everything that

President Dionian says that everything that can be done peaceably to secure justice will be done, but if peaceable measures fail stronger ones will be tried. The Armenians he says, have already raised about 51,000,400 to prosecute wardike measures against the Turkish Government if necessary. This has been contributed chiefly by wealthy Armenian merchants in England, Buesta, India, and this country. A Massachusetts woman, who is very wealthy, has promised to subscribe \$380,000.

INSECT PESTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Prof. Biley Corrects Fxaggerated and Sensational Newspaper Reports.

surveyor Fab 12 - Prof C V Biles tomologist of the Department of Agriculture. issued a bulletin to-day in regard to the insects in the foreign exhibits of the World's Fair. He says that beginning with the first week of October and continuing at intervals up to date. a number of newspaper articles have appeared bearing upon the subject of the insect-infested grain exhibits.

From these accounts, nearly all of which are more or less erroneous, all sorts of opinions have become prevalent as to the ultimate danger of the introduction of new and undesirable insect pests. Indeed, he says, some newspapers, especially in New York, have reemed to take delight in magnifying the danger and in reflecting upon Chicago and the Exposition, and have even used a report made by him to W. J. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture of the Exposition, and reproduced it as a basis for exaggerated and sensational articles. Under the circumstances, he thinks a full and truthful statement of the facts may serve a useful pur-

pose. In the first newspaper accounts which appeared, the damage was with great uniformity attributed to "the weevil," which, with equal uniformity, was to be a new species introduced into the Agricultural building in some of the foreign exhibits. For the benefit of the general reader. Prof. lilley says, it should be stated that while there are but two true grain weevils known to be established in this country, viz.: the rice weevil (calaudra organ) and

Highest of all in leavening strength.- Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Syal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ALL POLICIES TO BE CANCELLED

Unters Long Island City Improves Its Pire Bervice-P. J. Gleanon's Water Sanuty. Insurance companies holding risks on Long Island City property have become alarmed by the recent fires and scarcity of water in that city, and yesterday agents representing ainety per cent. of the fire insurance risks of that place, with a representative from the Savings Bank, waited on Mayor H. S. Sanford and the Fire and Water Board with the announcement that unless there was an immediate improvement in the water supply and fire department of the city they were instructed by their companies to cancel all their policies. The Savings Bank holds mortgages on \$350,000 of property in that city, and, if the insurance policies were revoked, it would be compelled to foreclose its mortgages. The companies had already pre-

pared a circular to be sent out cancelling the

policies, but finally decided to withhold it

until the city authorities had been consulted.

There are now two bills before the State

There are now two bills before the State
Legislature looking to the increasing of the
Fire Department, which now numbers fourteen men, and to the extension of the water
supply of the city.
For several years Long Island City has been
struggling to obtain a better water supply and
fire Department. Buring ex-Mayor Gesson's
term be endeavored to have the city purchase
water lands and extend the mains through
the principal avenues. He was defeated in his
projects by his political opponents. On getting out of office he lost no time in buying up
the very lands he was so anxious to have the
city purchase. The property contains the only
available water supply any where near Long
Island City. there then bills have been introduced in the Legislature by the party
now in power authorizing the condemning
of lands and the expending of money for water
works. The ex-Mayor said his opponents were
after his property, so he organized a water
company of his own with a view to heading off
the supposed contemplated selzure of his
property. The other side inserted a few more
works this hill authorizing the city to condemn land, whether owned by an individual,
company, or corporation. In the fight last
year the ex-Mayor was successful in defeating
the measure. The same fight is on again this

words in its bill authorizing the city to condemn land, whether owned by an individual,
company, or corporation. In the fight last
year the ex-Mayor was successful in defeating
the measure. The same fight is on again this
session of the Legislature with the ex-Mayor
in the field against the bill.

In the mean time the residents of the city
have grown heartily tired of the wrangle. Several times the insurance companies threatened to cancel their policies in the city, but
each time drew off and increased the insurance rates instead, until now insurance to any
large amount is made almost prohibitory by
the high rate charged. Nowhere will the
Greater New York be welcomed more heartily
than in that distressed city. The residents
look upon the measure as their only hope.
Delegation after delegation of taxpayers have
visited Albany in the interest of better fire
protection but with no result.

It is notbable that another delegation, the
outgrowth of yesterday sconference with the
Fire Board and Mayor, will go to Albany on the
same mission.

POLICE RAID A FENCE. Four Prisoners and a Lot of Supposed Stoles

The police of the Eldridge street station yesterday afternoon raided a fence at 42 Division street. About \$400 worth of goods that are supposed to have been stolen were found in the place and the proprietor was arrested. He said he was "John Doe." The detectives say he is John Brown.

While the officers were putting the goods together preparatory to taking them to the station a girl entered the place with four pieces of silk, worth \$30, which she wished to dispose of size, worth \$50, which she wished to dispose of. She said her name was Josie Miller, but refused to state where she lived. Thomas Hayes, 23 years old of 61 Cherry street and James Smith, 25, who said he had no home, also came in with goods before the police left. All three were arrested. The fence keeper was held in \$1,000 hall for examination at the Essex Market Police Court. The others were remanded.

manded.

The fence was on the second floor of 42, over the picture frame manufactory of 8. Shelimer d. Son. The two rooms which it occupied were rented last July by a man who gave the name of John Brown. He said the was a padder. At children have been seen to enter the place with bundles and to come out empty-handed. No complaints were made against the place until recently, and the police had no suspicion of its real character.

About a week ago a woman reported at the Madison street police station that she had been robbed of some clothing and that she had rea-cens to suspect that it had ultimately found its way into the hands of the so-called reddings of the so-called reddings of the so-called

peddler at 42 Division street. Several similar complaints were made about the same time at the Eidridge street station, and the result was yesterday's raid.

DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN BY PARKHURST. Mrs. Warren to Convicted of Keeping a

Circus House in New Erunswick New BRUNSWICE, N. J., Feb. 12.-One year in State prison was the sentence Mrs. Sarah Warren received in court to-day. She was convicted of keeping a disorderly house. She came to this place from New York shortly after the l'arkhurst crusade was started. She did not fare much better here, although, she save, protection was promised her by a number of men in whose interest she conducted the alleged disorderly house. Startling revelations were promised by her at the trial, but for some reason they were withheld. The committee of students and of the Rutgers College faculty gave decision this afternoon in the hazing cases. By the decision of the committee seven freshmen were sustented one week seven freshmen was rusticated one week seven freshmen and three sophomores were reprimanded by the faculty, and four sophomores were reprimanded by President Austin Sectt. The men who were suspended were ordered to leave town before midnight. save, protection was promised her by a num-

UPHELD THE DISPENSARY ACT.

The Jidge Says It is Constitutional, but tue Jury Acquirs the Prisquers. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12 -In the Berkeley County Court to-day three men, indicted under the Dispensary act for maintaining a common nulsance, were acquitted by the petit jurors without leaving their seats. The counsel for the defendants moved to quash the insel for the defendants moved to quash the in-distinction the ground that the Dispensary act was unconstitutional. Judge Townsend dealed the motion, and made this statement: As to the Dispensary act being an act to raise revenue, my construction of the law is that the Legislature did not intend that is should be an act to raise revenue; the revenue is only incidental, and so 'ar as the facts show it is even now, after several months trial, very doubtful whether there is to be a revenue or a loss to the State." very doubtful whether there is to be a revenue or a loss to the State."

Judge Townsend also held that the State had a perfect right to pass any act that it sees proper to pass which does not interfere with any inalienable and inherent right of a citizen, and that the State has a perfect right to engage in any business of this kind.

SIDES WITH PARSON PUTNAM The Council Says He Did Right to Trying to Have Dr. Potter Investigated,

At an adjourned meeting of the ex-parts Council of the liaptist Churches of the Southern New York Association, presided over by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders. D. D., upon a report presented by the Rev. A. A. Hobart, D. D., the Council by a vote of SS to 9 has decided that the Rev. James W. Futnam was justified in seasing to have investigated certain charges against the Rev. B. C. Potter, D. D., of the Tabersance Bastist Church 102 Second as against the Rev. B. C. Potter, B. D., of the Tabernacie Baptist Church, 102 Second avenue, and recommended Mr. Putnum a restoration to the church.

Mr. Putnum was Dr. Potter's co-pastor in the church and the scandal that arese last year over the charges against Dr. Potter made a turmoil in the church.

Divorces Granted.

Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Piess has granted an absolute divorce to Henry Kolb from Mina Kolb. Judge Prior of the Court of Common Plous has denied the application of Simon Mark switz to annul his marriage to his wife line. Mark whirman has begun a sult for absolute divorce from his wife. Elise Wahrman before Indice Freedman in the Superior Lourt. Ids Lohman has obtained from Judge Proor a decree of absolute divorce from Bernare F. Lohman. NOT ON THE PUBLISHED LISTS.

Charles Stewart Smith and George W. Lyon Remember Voting All the Same On the authority of interested Republicans who had looked into the matter it was stated in The Sun vosterday that eartain mambers of the Committee of Thirty of the Union League Club did not even register last fall, and among these alleged delinquents were mentioned Charles Stewart Smith, George W. Lvon, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and Lispenard Stewart. Mr. Smith sent this letter to THE SUN yesterday

To run Engres of the Sex-ter. On the first page of The Sex of this morning my name is mentioned among others who did not register or vote at the late fail election.
The above statement is in error, I did vote at the time referred to, as the records must show. Yours truly.

Cosmics Sixwant Survey.

Mr. Smith lives in the Fourteenth Election district of the Twenty-first Assembly district. His name does not appear on the official pub-lished registry list. To a Sun reporter Mr. lished registry list. To a Sun reporter Mr. Smith said last night:

I voted last election, and I remember it very distinctly, for I voted before breakfast.

Mr. Smith added that if his name was not on the official registry list it was due to carelessness in copying. ness in copying.
George W. Lyon was at the Union League
George W. Lyon was at the Union League
Club when Mr. Smith was writing his letter to
THE SUN, and he wrote out this statement,
which Mr. Smith copied: Mr. Lyon informs me that his name will be found in the registry and poll list of the Twentieth Election dis-trict of the Twenty first Assembly district.

true of the Teenty first assembly district.

Mr. Lyon's name does not appear on the official published registry list for the Twentieth Flection district of the Twenty-first Assembly district. This may also be due to an error in copying the lists.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield says that he voted last election at Cold Spring. Futnam county, Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart's name does not appear on the official registry list. This omission may be due to carclessness in copying the registry lists or to absence from the city.

LINDE MEST GO.

Justice Cullen Impleates that the Special Election Will Oust Illm.

The question as to whether Fred Linds Rep. is entitled to a seat in the Kings County Board of Supervisors as the representative of the Eighth ward, to which he was appointed as the successor of Kehos (Dem.) by the Board of Aldermen, was submitted yesterday to Jus-

of Aldermen, was submitted yesterday to Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court. Application was made to the Court for a mandamus to prevent Linde from taking part in the proceedings of the Board. After hearing the arguments of counsel. Justice Cullen reserved his decision. He said:

If Kehoe had not resigned his term would have continued until his successor was elected by the people. It is natural to suppose, therefore that he resigned all the term he had, and as the Common Council is empowered to fill vacancies until an election can be had. Kehoe's successor's term would extend until an election by the people. The only question is: Does the death or resignation of a holdover create a vacancy which can be filled by appointment of the Common Council?

Justice Cullen's remarks, it is thought, indicate that, even if Linde is entitled to the sent, he will have to give way to the successful candidate at the special election to be held on March:

The Democratic and Republican members of the Board of Supervisors held separate meetings resteriar, but no business was The Democratic and Republican members of the Board of Supervisors held separate meetings yesterday, but no business was transacted by either.

Charles Krombach, the regular Democratic candidate in the Fighth ward, is making an active canvass. He has received the endorsement of the Hebrew Tilden Club, an influential organization in the ward.

MR. CROKER ON THE TARIFF.

He Agrees with Gen. Hancock that It Is Simply a Local Issur.

Br. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.-Richard Croker, in an interview last night, said that in the language of Gen. Hancock the tariff is simply a local issue, and he thinks it is unfortunate that Democratic Congressmen are not allowed that Democratic Congressmen are not allowed to vote for protection when necessary to the interests of their districts. He fears that the removal of the sugartax will lose Louisiana to the Democratic party. If sugar is made free, he says, the income tax must become a part of our financial system, and he fears the effect of this tax on the Democracy in New York. He fears that free wool will cause serious damage to many poor farmers in New York. He believes every American industry should be moderately protected. He thinks that the present Tariff bill is too severe and says if it present farin bill is too severe, and says if it were possible for the Republicans to pare down the McKiniey bill to a moderate basis they would earry future elections and be hard to dislogge. Mr. Croker says Congress should either pass or defeat the Tariff bill at once as something must be done to relieve business of the uncertainty that now exists.

GRACE'S SKELETON PARTY

Will Begin to Rattle I . 114 Bones Tomorrow Night.

Charles S. Fairchild has called a meeting for organization of the Committee of One Hundred and Fourteen appointed by him for the purpose of attending to the detail of organizing William R. Grace's New York State Democracy in this city. The meeting will be held at the Reform Club to-merrow evening. The details of the committee's work will be attended to by sub-committees numbering from seven to eleven members, which will be appointed at

to eleven members, which will be appointed at the meeting.

For those who know ex-Mayor Grace's faculty for organizing it will not be hard to guess that he will be placed at the head of the committee which will have charge of the work of organizing the several Assembly districts. Another ex-Mayor—Smith Ely—is expected to be Chairman of the Committee on Fermanent Headquarters, and that committee is to look for headquarters above Thirty-fourth street, in some central location. some central location.

Democrats Denounce One of Collector Kilbreth's Appointments.

NEWBURGH, Feb. 12 .- Collector Kilbreth has aroused a feeling of opposition here by the appointment of Albert Jones of this city to a night inspectorship in the Custom House at New York. It is alleged that Jones is a died-New York. It is alleged that Jones is a died-in-the-wool. Republican. Democrats of all shades, particularly cleveland Democrats, are loud in their protestations against the appoint-ment, some time ago the Collector had the appointment of a deputy collector for this port in his keepling, and mais the factional leaders of the party here dance attendance regularly at his Saturday afternoon matin-see in New York until he finally decided it, but now that he has appointed a Republican to an inspec-torship, without even the signature or ap-proval of a single Democrat here. Hill or Cleve-land, they feel that it is useless to try to keep the party organization intact, and are about ready to give it up in despair. the party organization intac ready to give it up in despair.

Mayor Gilroy has appointed John Foord an examiner in the Civil Service Board, in place of Henry W. Beardsley, who was forced to reof heary w. Deardsley, who was forced to resign on account of his connection with the Lucy McCarthy case.

Mr Foord lives at 40 West Seventeenth street. He is 50 rears old, and is an editorial writer for Harper A Brothers' publications. He was for fourteen years on the staff of the New York. Times, and for seven years editor-in-chief. He is a Democrat. Mr. Foord was Secretary of the World's Fair Commission of the State of New York. His compensation will be \$10 a session. Beardsley got \$3,000 a year.

John Foord a C.vil Service Examiner.

Republicans Have an Indignation Meeting. TRENTON, Feb. 12.-The audience at the Republican indignation meeting at the Assembly Chamber to-night was not as large as the proectors intended it should be. The storm may have had some effect on the attendance, but there has been a feeling among conservative Republicans that Lincoln's birthday was not a procer occasion for the creation of partisan sentiment. Fresident Hogers of the Republi-can Senate presided. The principal spanker was Cortlandt Farker of Newark, who com-pared Washington and Lincoln and then spoke of the Senate deadlocs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

THE NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER. The Issue for 1884 and Some of Its Interest

ing Detaits of Personal History.

The National Guard Register for 1804, the first since the reorganization of the Guard un der the "new regulations," is now to be had. It bears date Dec. 31, 1893. Apart from the additional number of commissioned officers required by the regulations it has several interesting features, some of which are apparent on the surface while others are discovered

after a close search. The very top-heavy staff of the Commander in-Chief and of the four brigade commanders show few important changes. There is only one change in the lirst Brigadestaff; in the Second, Major Pabcock has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, to fill a vacancy: in the Third, Major Hilton succeeds Major Wil liams as Inspector; in the Fourth, where numerous unimportant changes have occurred, Lieut.-Col. Warren succeeds Lieut.-Col. Clifton as Assistant Adjutant-General. All of these officers have had previous service in the As tional Guard. This year the Guard consists of eleven reg

ments, three battalions, forty-four separate companies, one troop of cavalry, five batteries of light artillery, and three brigade signal corps. Of the regiments, only the Seventh can show a complete roster of commissioned officers. The officers of the Eighth Battalion are distributed somewhat unevenly: Company B has a Captain and a First Lieutenant, Company Chas three officers, Company D has a Captain and two First Lieutenants, and Company F has a Captain, two First Lieutenants, and one Second Lieutenant. The Ninth Regiment has nine Captains, eight First and four Second Lieutenants. The Tenth Battalion needs only one Second Lieutenant to fill its line roster. The Twelfth Regiment has ten Captains, one of whom made his first entry into the National Guard as Second Lieutenant on Jan. 20, 1863. Promotion is rapid in the Twelfth; "easualties" are numerous. The regiment contains further, seven First and four Second Lieutenants. Eighteen of its thirty-five officers were commissioned during 1855; eight of the officers enlisted in the Tweifth, the other twentycers enlisted in the Twelfth, the other twentyseven having come from the Seventh. Twentysecond. Twenty-third, and the Troop.
The Thirteenth lacks six of its line officers,
the Fourteenth nine, the Twenty-second four,
the Twenty-third one; the Forty-second four,
the Twenty-third one; the Forty-second four,
the Staty-fittl lacks six officers, the Seventyfirst lacks four, the Seventy-fourth three. Last
year there were ninety-six separate companies, of which only twenty had their full
complements of officers; this year, out of fortyfour companies, thirty-three reported their
rooters as complete.

Two regiments, the Fighth and the Sixty-ninh, and two separate companies, the Thirty-flith and the Forty-fifth, were disbanded dur-ing 1858, all of them on the fateful of he-cember, and two battalions, the Lighth and the filts and the Forty-fifth, were disbanded during 1808, all of them on the fateful ofth of December, and two battalions the Lighthand the Sixty-ninth, were organized on the same day.

The most interesting feature of the Register is the record of service of the various officers; but only a few of the points of interest can be touched on here. Gen. Fitzgerald of the First Brigade was discharged from the volunteer army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1825, and in October became Adjutant of the Seventh, a drop of three steps. Col. Harding, Assistant Inspector-General, left the army in March, 1837, having held a commission in the Thirty-eighth United States colored troops for over two years. In four months he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second, and after two years in the ranks was promoted Adjutant. Capt. Ives of the First Brigade bignal Corps served for nearly twelve years as an officer in the Ninsteenth Infantry of the regular army, and then enlisted as a signal private in the National Guard.

Lieut. O'Connor of the Ninth Regiment served eight years in the British army. After five years he was promoted for gallantry, and served as an officer for three years. He has the Soudan medal and the silver Khedevial medal. He enlisted in the Twenty-second as a private, and served two years more in the ranks before he got his present commission. Lieut. Col. Fitch of the Tenth Battallon knocks Lieut. Col. Butt of the Tenth Battallon knocks Lieut. Col. Butt of the Twelfth legiment officer may be 'the only officer in the National Guard ever promoted from Commissary of Subsistence to Lieutenant-Colonel," as he says he is, the commanding officer of the Tenth Battallion was promoted from private to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Misor Leonard of the Twelfth hegiment officer may be 'the commission of the Twelfth silly as the says he is, the commanding officer of the Tenth Battallion was promoted from private to Lieutenant-Colonel.

was promoted from private to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Leonard of the Twelith was Major in the 1024 New York Volunteers, and then became Adjutant in the Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Major Lindley, surgeon of the Twelith was torn in Africa, and served as volunteer surgeon with the famous Twenty-fourth and the Mnety-sixth regiments of the British army. Capt. Sprague of the Seventy-first was Captain in the becomeenth New York Volunteers, and was musered out in June, 1863; in September, 1865, he became a high private in the Seventh, and on Nov. 2, 1864, was promoted sergeant; in August, 1877, he was brevetted Captain in the National Guard, But he never wore full Captain's bars until Feb. 23, 1863.

Capt. Hogers of the Twentieth Separate Com-Capt. Rogers of the Twentieth Separate Com-Capt Rogers of the Twentieth Separate Comrany was an A. A. G. and an A. A. G. in the United States volunteer service from March, 1882, to February, 1885, and resigned with the actual rank of Licutenant-Colonel, On the famous 13th of March, 1885, he was brevetted singadier-General U. S. V. and nineteen years later he became a Captain in the National Guard. Capt. John Hutler, in the course of twenty-five-years stepped down from the rank of Colonel of the 147th N. I. Vols. to his present rank, that of Captain of the Fortyfirst Separate Company; and Lieut. Whitney of the Forty-third Separate Company took twenty-three years to retire from a First Lieutennavy in the Fighty-fifth N. I. Vols. to a Second Lieutennavy in his present company.
Gen. Shaler, while a private in the Seventh was an officer in the New Jersey National Guard and Lieut. Bruns of the Ninth, for five years that he was carrying a gun in that regi-Guard and Lieur. Bruns of the Math, for five years that he was carrying a gun in that regiment, carried a sword as a Captain in the Fourth New Jersey. There are doubtless among the enlisted men in the Guard many whose military records show similar ups and downs, due to their leve for the service; but these records do not obtain publicity until their owners gain commissions. They do not always succeed in doing so; but even though they do not, they are of great value to the Guard and a sour and incentive to those whose records are as yet unmade. records are as yet unmade.

Miss Bennett's Suit Against Lawyer Shipherd.

Lawyer Jacob h. Shipherd of Richmond Hill. Long Island, says that the action brought against him by Miss Sadle Bennett of Jamaica is ridiculous and her statements are untrue. Hewlett J. Norris, Miss Bennett's great uncle has written a letter about the case in which he

This unhappy young plaintiff is a relative ppowhom my wife and I have wested thirteen years of generous care. For the last four years she was my daughter's servant, and the sole reason of her present antagonism to my family and to my counsel Mr. Ship-herd, and to his friend. Mr. Sanders, is that my wife and I peremptorily refused to permit her to remain to our family longer, even as a servant. When we disnissed her she said she would have "revenge." The tury about her heing locked up is unadulterated lying of a piece with all the rest.

The action referred to was begun in the Queens County Supreme Court by Miss Bennett's lawyers. Muhoon & Luckey of 251 Broadway, this city. The foundation for the suit was an alleged visit which Miss Bennett says she made to the office of Lawyer Sanders in 26 Broadway this city the latter part of last month. She says I awyer Shipherd locked the office door, with a view of depriving her of her liberty. This is all the complaint charges. At the time of her wist Miss Bennett was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Prague of Brooklyn.

The Pround Club's Austrersary.

The Pequod braves, whose queer champagns punch was one of the Tammany social novel ties of last year, had another anniversary celebration last night, but the punch didn't figure in it. It was a costly luxury and the punch money was turned over to the fund for the relief of the unemployed in the new Thirteenth district instead. Tale is additional to the \$2,500 already contributed by the club. Leader John C. Sheehan announced that Leader John C. Sheehan announced that the membership was larger than ever, being now nearly 800, against 450 last rear. Treasurer Munxinger reported that the rear's receipts were \$17,000, and that the relative was out of debt and had a balance of nearly \$5,000 in the treasury. These officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Felice tommissioner John C. Sheehan; Vice-Presidents, Isaac H. Tyrell and th. T. Springsteed incoording Secretary, B. B. Dall; Corresponding becretary, Frank Tweed: Financial Secretary, A. M. Lichtensieln, and Treasurer, Louis Munxinger. Louis Munninger.

New Complaint Against the New York Micam Company.

President Wilson of the Health Department received resterday from the City Improvement Society a complaint against the up-town plant of the New York Steam Company, in Fifty-eighth street, near Madison avenue. It is eighth steet, near Madison avonue. It is charge that soft roal was being used there, and that the rard of the house 35 East Fifty-seventh street was filled with cinders and soot. The matter was turned over to Sanitary Super-intendent facerts for investigation. Fresident Wilson said that he received a similar com-plaint a lew weeks ago and had it investigated, but it was found that no soft cost was being used at the Fifty-eighth street plant.

A LOVELY LADY'S SECRET.

SHR TALKS FARY FRANKLY AND EIRNESTLY TO THE WRITER,

of the Ment Serious of Conditions, and How Light Came out of Darkness Just What She Says.

On the afternoon of Sanday, Jan. 7, the writer gave interested attention to the narration which follows. It is here reproduced almost exactly in the words of the lady from whose lips it fell-Mrs. S. R. Cook of 250 Tompkins avenue, Brooking, N. Y. Her husband, Mr. S. B. Cook, has for many years held a responsible position in the Registered Letter Department of the New York Post Office. We three sat at the front windows of their

home overlooking the park, as Mrs. Cook gave this leaflet out of her life, one of her little children nestling against her knee. Should confirmation of our report be desired. Mr. Cook will respond to any inquiries

that may be addressed to him.
"To make my story plain," said the lady, "I shall have to go back just a year-to January, 1883. It was then I began to feel badly, There was nothing like what is commonir

There was nothing like what is commonisticalled an attack of any particular disease. No, my trouble came on very much as summer changes into autumn. The trees were green, now they are brown; it was like that; no sharp symptome, no suiden collapse. It was fading and sinking down. All women will understand what that means.

"I felt tired, weak, and exhausted. No, it was not from overwork or worry. The life and strength seemed to be passing from me, I couldn't tell why. To get up and down stairs was a hard task for me. I became so weak that on any exertion I would almost faint away. All my hopes of gaining strength by eating were failures. My appetite was lifted and food distressed me.

"Ferhaps I really ought to date my lilness further back than last January. I will give you the facts, and people can judge for themselves." My supland and I have been married nine.

My husband and I have been married nine

you the facts, and people can judge for themselves.

"My husband and I have been married nine
years. Before my marriage I was troubled a
great deal with indigestion and dyspepsia and
sometimes since. I would be well two or three
months and sick two or three months, off and
on. That was the history of several years
indeed, of many years. Four years ago I had
a serious time with that complaint, sleeping
badly and suffering all the symptoms that are
so much written about. I couldn't eat any
solid food. I lived on boiled milk, taken hot,
right off the stove. That was my diet, and I
got very tired of it; but I was afraid to touch
anything else. I say I had years of this sort of
thing, and possibly it may make what I am going to tell you easier to understand, or it may
not. However, it is part of the truth.

Now to get back to the year 1836; last year,
a long and sad one for me. As the warm
weather came on I hoped to get better, but did
not. The opening bude on the trees out there
in the park found me as weak low, and miserable as I had been in the winter. I was lesing
flesh and strength, slowly but surely, all the
time. My nerves were feeble and shaken so
that my sleep was habitually bad. During the
warm nights in June I often left my bed and
sat by the window and looked out. When one
can't sleep almost any diversion is better than
to lie in bed waiting for the clock to let you
know that another hour has dragged by.

"Well, there is no need to dwell on this part
of my experience. I was running down, and
nothing that could be done here in Brooklyn
appeared likely to help me. My relatives live
in Peekskill lies on the hills, and, oh how
less the strucks of the proof.

"Peekskill lies on the hills, and, oh how

went early in July, taking our three children and leaving my husband to attend to his work in New York, and to take care of our home here.

"Peekskill lies on the hills, and, ch how fresh the air is! It was in hope of benefit from that and from the change of scene, that I went there. But I was destined to be disappointed. The country, even with all the beauty and glory of summer upon it, was no better for me than the cit. In the midst of it all I was the same weak and weary woman. The slightest exertion thred me, and any continued effort made me faint. About the first of August I broke down altogether and took to my bed. When I entered my room I little thought it would be three long months before I should come out of it. Let that was my fate. It was a dreary imprisonment, lightened only by what kind friends and the best of medical attention could effect. Now and then they got me up to have the bed made, and to rest me but I couldn't sit up long.

"Yes, I took nourishment, of course—broths, soups, &c., and kept alive on them; but lost fieth just the same, and got weaker—that is, if I could be any weaker.

"My friends saw I was growing thinner, and expressed the opinion to one another that I was in a decline.

"The doctor suggested that I take cod liver oil, but I told him I couldn't bear the looks or the taste of it, either in its natural state or as an emulsion. He looked grave at this, but sald no more about it. So I lay there and lingered and sank; that is all there is to say of the result of my trip to the country."

"Every time I went up to visit my wife."

sult of my trip to the country."

Every time I went up to visit my wife."
said Mr. Cook. I could see she was much
thinner and more feeble than before, aithough
she didn't like to admit it.

Every time I went up to visit my wife."
said Mr. Cook. "I could see she was much
thinner and more feeble than before, aithough
she didn't like to admit it."
"Well." continued the lady. "I felt that if it
were physically possible I must get home, and
so, on the 3d of November, they wrasped me
up and brought me home, what was left of me;
and what there was of me weighed just left
pounds, 37 pounds less than i weighed in my
girihood. Here I could no nothing, eat nothing; only wait for what might happen. I had
tried doctors and drugs—often useful to others—
"On the next day after my return my husband brought me a bottle of, something called
Paskola, a pre-digested food, and said a friend
of his recommended it and hoped I would try
it. I tasted it and it tasted good, nothing like
cod liver oil. I began taking it according to
the directions without feeling the least confidence in it or indusing any hope from it.
But it did have a good effect, and that quickly.
If gave me an appetite.
"I could eat the oid kinds of food, and they
didn't distress me. Then I began to get some
strength. At the end of a week to my surprise and delight, I found I had gained two
pounds. At the end of the second week, two
more. And so on, gaining two pounds every
week.
"It is eight weeks now and I weigh 114
pounds, just sixteen pounds more than when
I came home. I can eat anything, have no
pain, no cough, no headache, can run up stairs
like a girl and If there is any more disease
about me I am not aware of it.
"And you think l'askola did all this for you,
"It is eight weeks la did all this for you,
"It is didn't what did!" I have
taken nothing else for over two months, and I

And you think l'askola did all this for you,
Mrs. Cook?'
Certainly; if it didn't, what did?' I have
taken nothing else for over two months, and I
am well, as you can see. I never felt so well,
and like living, in ten rears as I do now. I
have just got back from a visit to my l'eskskill friends and they had no troutle to see the
difference.'
It is no travelle's increase in weight alone.''

have just got back from a visit to my reexskill friends and they had no trouble to see the
difference."

It isn't my wife's increase in weight alone,"
remarked Mr. Cook; "but look at her! her
strength! her enjoyment of herself! her bright
spirits! She had none of those things till l'askola gave them to her. If it can do as much
for other people, through her statement being
published, why it ought to be published."

What my husband says, I say," added Mrs.
Cook: anything less would be ingratitude on
my part and culpable indifference to the suffering of others.

Ilas this case any lesson for you? Are you
thin? Are you famishing for food which the
palate refuses and the stomach cannot digest?
Are you pale from want of red blood? Are you
cold because you have not flesh to feed the
vital fire? Are you weak because your food is
not assimilated? Are you slowly sinking like
a scuttled ship? Millions are. Abandon the
use of drugs and medicines and test the successful modern scientific treatment. Paskola
is a food and enables the system to use all
other food. It arrests emaciation re-establishes nutrition, fills up the hollow cheeks, and
out of weakness develops power.

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the
Pre-Digested Food Co., 108 Buane street, N.
Y. city.—Adv.

Window Slass Workers on Trial for Malfrasance.

PETERBURGH, Feb. 12.-Charges of malfeasance have been made against John P. Eberhardt, President, and William Springer, Secretary of the Window Glass Workers' Association, the wealthiest labor union in existence. tion, the wealthiest labor union in existence. The charges are based on the alleged failure of the accused to properly itemize accounts of funds placed in their hands to be expended for the benefit of the association. The accused are now on trial before a court of District Assembly No. 5, K. of L. The prosecutors are the Auditing Committee. If the officers are found guilty it will result in their deposition from office and perhaps legal prosecution, unless the funds which are not accounted for are restored.

restored. Pawabroker McAlcenna Sued.

Henry McAleenan, said to be the wealthiest pawnbroker in the city, moved before Justic-Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday for an order compelling Black, Starr & Frost eweilers, to give him the name of the customer jewellers to give him the name of the customer for whom they say they sent out on memorandum a diamond neckace worth \$1,000. The neckace was pawned in May, 1801, by James A. Rustace, who had been a dealer in bricabrac at 1,210 Broadway. Fustace disappeared, and the jewellers are suing McAleenan for the neckace, saying that Eustace had possession only on memorandum for a customer. The motion was opposed, and the decision was reserved.

SINCE THE WAR,
FAMOUS 100,384

Bheattration and Good basished forester with Various
Freecopylos 100,584, preparate by Miles, 42 Pairstrain,
place, S. V. Licotrabide get rured and wonder have
all cattle about. Pleasant to take 10c bot. 28 designation for the place of the place o